

1933



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County Borough of Burton upon Trent.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1933

By JAMES M. COWIE, M.D., D.P.H.

ALSO

Reports of the Sanitary Inspector and  
Superintendent of Refuse Removal  
and Destructor Department.



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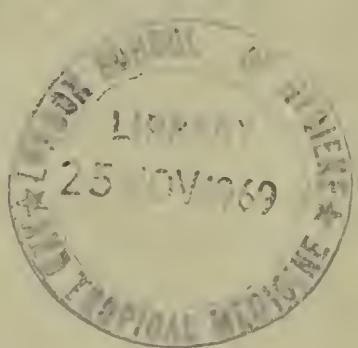
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FOR THE YEAR 1933

By JAMES M. COWIE, M.D., D.P.H

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## County Borough of Burton upon Trent.

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### **HEALTH COMMITTEE.**

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR W. HUTSON, J.P.), *Vice-Chairman.*

*Chairman*—ALDERMAN W. D. JOHNSON.

ALDERMAN A. ELLIOTT, J.P.

COUNCILLOR MISS GOODGER, J.P.

COUNCILLOR J. JONES, J.P.

COUNCILLOR J. H. KIRK.

COUNCILLOR H. S. LANCE.

COUNCILLOR G. L. MEE.

COUNCILLOR G. E. RIDER.

COUNCILLOR G. SANDERS.

COUNCILLOR J. SHERRATT.

COUNCILLOR F. G. THOMPSON.

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### **MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.**

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MRS. BELL.

MRS. MACGILP.

MRS. SANDERS.

MISS A. WILD.



HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL,  
BURTON UPON TRENT,

30th May, 1934.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS OF  
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON UPON TRENT.

YOUR WORSHIP, MISS GOODGER, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1933.

There has again been a considerable reduction in the number of births, and the birth rate is again the lowest on record for the Borough.

There was a slight increase in the death rate from Cancer, but there was a decrease in the number of deaths from Tuberculosis—the death rate from this disease being the lowest recorded in the Borough.

Apart from a sharp outbreak of rather severe Diphtheria, which was confined within small limits, there was no great prevalence of infectious diseases during the year.

The X-Ray apparatus installed at the Sanatorium in 1932 continues to give every satisfaction.

Much time and effort were spent in dealing with housing problems during 1933.

I have to acknowledge the excellent services rendered by the Deputy Medical Officer, Dr. G. F. Bramley, and other members of my staff during the year.

Your obedient Servant,

J. M. COWIE,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



# REPORT.

## **GENERAL STATISTICS.**

Area (Acres)	...	...	...	...	4,203
Population—Census 1931	...	...	...	...	49,485
Population estimated to mid-year 1933	...	...	...	...	49,070
No. of Inhabited Houses, 1931 (Census)	...	...	...	...	12,168
No. of Inhabited Houses (end of 1933) (estimated)	...	...	...	...	12,415
Rateable Value (1st Oct., 1933)	...	...	...	...	£275,344
Sum represented by penny rate (1st Oct., 1933)	...	...	...	...	£1,083

**Population.** The population of the Borough, estimated by the Registrar General for mid-year 1933, is 49,070. This shows a decrease of 580 when compared with the estimate for the previous year.

## **EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1933.**

			Total.	1933.	1932.
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births...	...	...	68	...	79
Deaths of Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births	...	...	66	...	78
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	...	...	107	...	120
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	0	...	10
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...		3	...	4
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...		6	...	3
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...		25	...	31
Death-rate from ditto	...		0.51	...	0.62
Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis			6	...	7
Death-rate from ditto	...		0.12	...	0.14
Number of Deaths from Cancer	...		78	...	72
Death-rate from Cancer	...	...	1.59	...	1.45
Zymotic Death-Rate	...	...	0.26	...	0.38
Number of Marriages	...	...	508	...	479
Marriage Rate	...	...	20.7	...	19.3

**Vital Statistics.** The total number of births, viz., 678, is the lowest number recorded in the Borough, and the birth rate of 13.8 is also the lowest. The birth rate for England and Wales was 14.4.

The death rate of 12.3 per 1,000 of the population is the same as for the previous year. The rate for England and Wales was 12.3.

Heart disease was again the principal cause of death, as it was responsible for 129 deaths, and when combined with other diseases of the circulation and cerebral haemorrhage accounted for 187 deaths, or approximately 31 per cent. of the total deaths.

This is the same proportion as in 1932.

Diseases of the lung and respiratory system, excluding Tuberculosis, caused 7.3 per cent. of the total deaths compared with 10 per cent. in the previous year.

Cancer was the cause of 78 deaths, or six more than in the previous year. This gives a rate of 1.59 per 1,000, compared with 1.45 in the previous year and 1.74 in 1931.

The number of deaths from Tuberculosis was 31 (Pulmonary 25, Non-Pulmonary 6). This is the lowest recorded in the Borough, and the death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was also the lowest.

There were three maternal deaths during the year. This gives a maternal mortality rate of 4.22 per 1,000 births (live and still), compared with a rate of 4.23 for England and Wales.

The infant mortality rate of 68 per 1,000 live births was considerably lower than in the previous year. The rate for the whole of England and Wales was 64, and for the County Boroughs 67.

## **GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.**

### **Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.**

*Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer,  
Tuberculosis Officer, &c. :*

JAMES M. COWIE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Deputy Ditto :*

JOHN C. H. MACKENZIE, M.D., D.P.H. (left February, 1933).  
GEORGE FIELD BRAMLEY, M.D., D.P.H. (commenced March, 1933).

*Veterinary Surgeon :*  
M. T. SADLER, M.R.C.V.S. (part time).

*Public Analyst :*  
W. PARTRIDGE, F.I.C. (part time).

*Chief Sanitary Inspector :*  
J. JENKINSON, Cert. Roy. San. Inst. ; Cert. Inspection of Meat

*Assistant Sanitary Inspectors :*

F. V. A. SMITH, Cert. Roy. San. Inst. ; Cert. Inspection of Meat.  
 E. MITTON, Cert. Roy. San. Inst. ; Cert. Inspection of Meat.  
 A. E. THOMPSON, Cert. Inspection of Meat ; Cert. Sanitary Inspectors Joint Board.  
 H. G. EASTER.

*Clerks :*

G. M. UPTON.

G. M. LAWTON, Cert. of San. Inspectors Joint Board.

J. H. WILLIS.

Miss F. C. SADLER.

*Matron of Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium :*

Miss M. HEAPY, Certified and Registered Nurse.

*Health Visitors :*

Mrs. E. A. STEEL, Supt. Health Visitor, Certified and Registered Nurse, Certified Midwife, Health Visitors Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Miss S. TEAKLE, Certified and Registered Fever Nurse, Certified Midwife.

Miss E. HOWSON, Certified and Registered Nurse, Certified Midwife, Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

*Infant Welfare Centre Medical Officers :*

W. P. LOWE, M.B., B.Ch. (part time).

JOHN C. H. MACKENZIE, M.D., D.P.H. (left February, 1933).

GEORGE F. BRAMLEY, M.D., D.P.H. (commenced March, 1933).

*Ante-Natal Clinic :*

J. M. COWIE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Ophthalmologist for pre-school Children :*

EDWIN R. JAGGER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S. (part time).

*Consultant for Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia, and for Ante-Natal and Obstetric Complications :*

N. L. EDWARDS, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (part time).

*Dental Surgeon for Maternity and Child Welfare :*

Miss J. W. H. HEPBURN, L.D.S. (part time).

*Venereal Diseases Clinic Medical Officer :*

E. H. BRINDLE, M.D.Edin. (part time).

*Orthopædic Clinic :*J. H. MOIR, D.S.O., M.C., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.,  
Orthopædic Surgeon (part time).

Miss M. J. W. ABBOTTS, Masseuse (part time).

*District Medical Officers and Public Vaccinators :*

E. C. SALT, M.B., Ch.B. (part time).

J. B. STANLEY, F.R.C.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (part time).

*Vaccination Officer :*

J. L. KIND.

*Home Teacher for the Blind :*

MISS S. A. O. BEDDOW, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M.

**PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.**

During the year there were no developments or changes in the provision of Laboratory facilities, Ambulance facilities, Nursing in the home, Clinics and Treatment Centres, or Public and Voluntary Hospitals.

In the same manner there were no changes in the administration of the Institutional medical services transferred from the late Board of Guardians under the provisions of the Local Government Act, or in the provision of Poor Law medical out-relief. Some further enquiries were made with reference to the Institutional care of Mental Defectives, but no actual development occurred during the year.

**MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.**

Plans were completed during the year for the extension of the Nursing Institution, Union Street, whereby additional beds for maternity cases would be provided. When these arrangements are completed, during the year 1934, it will be possible for the Corporation to make arrangements with this voluntary Institution for the admission of a larger number of maternity cases.

During the year it was also arranged to grant Serum for the treatment of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia free in those cases where they were unable to pay for it.

There was no change in the Health Visiting staff.

**Orthopædic Treatment.** No change took place during the year in our arrangement for Orthopædic treatment, but, as the accommodation here is very inadequate, it is hoped that arrangements may be made at an early date for better accommodation.

**Maternity and Nursing Homes.** There are four homes on the register—the same as in the previous year—one being for general cases and three for maternity cases.

**Children Act, 1908.** The arrangements for discharging the functions of the Local Authority under Part 1 of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by Part 5 of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, remain the same as previously described. At the end of 1933 there were 17 children "Taken for reward" on the register.

Legal proceedings were instituted against a woman for failing to notify to the Local Authority the removal of an infant from her care, in accordance with the requirements of the Act. A conviction was obtained and she was fined £1.

In another case, two children were taken for reward, and the woman failed to give notice to the Local Authority. As she was an unsatisfactory guardian, arrangements were made for the removal of the children from her care.

### **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.**

**Water Supply.** The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company is responsible for the public water supply of the Borough. The supply is on the constant system, and is sufficient in quantity and of good quality. The water is a hard one, and has no plumbosolvent action.

The water supply has been analysed on three occasions during the year, the following being the average result of the analyses in parts per 100,000 :—

Free ammonia ...	...	...	Nil
Albuminoid ammonia ...	...	...	.0026
Chlorine ...	...	...	3.0
Nitrogen (as Nitrates)...	...	...	0.3

Oxygen absorbed in three hours at 80 deg. F. ... .015

*Bacillus Coli absent in 1 c.c. and 10 c.c.*

The number of houses still supplied by shallow wells in the Borough is 20.

One sample of water was analysed from a brook in the Borough and showed definite signs of sewage pollution.

**Closet Accommodation.** During the year, two pail closets were converted to the water carriage system.

The scheme for the conversion of closets to the water carriage system is now practically complete, there being only 98 not converted. These are situated in awkward places—railway sidings, or where there is no sewer available.

**Scavenging.** The scavenging is entirely carried out by the Refuse Removal Department of the Corporation.

The following report on the collection of house refuse has been presented to the Health Committee by Mr. P. J. Borley, Superintendent of the Refuse Removal Department, for the year ending 31st March, 1934.

BOND END,

BURTON UPON TRENT,

*April 25th, 1934.*

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1933-1934 (1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934).

I beg to submit my Annual Report and Summary of work done during the period as shown above.

The total number of workmen employed (on the regular list) in both branches of the Department is 33, the same as the previous year. Temporary men have been employed occasionally owing to illness of regular workmen.

### **REFUSE REMOVAL DEPARTMENT.**

Eight old workmen are on the allowance list, as against seven the previous year, viz. :—

- J. Hallam receives 17/6 per week.
- C. Warren receives 12/6 per week.
- H. Whittaker receives 10/- per week.
- W. Clarke receives 10/- per week.
- W. Paskin receives £1 per week.
- H. Seabridge receives 10/- per week.
- J. Coldicott receives 5/- per week.
- A. Birkenhead receives 5/- per week.

The total number of workmen employed in the Refuse Removal Dept. is 22, the same as the previous year.

Sick pay amounts to £6 7s. 6d., against £7 11s. 0d. in 1933.

Payment of compensation pay now rests with an Insurance Company as you have now decided to insure all the workmen at the Refuse Removal Dept.

We have now five Freighters fully employed on the work of collecting refuse from approximately 12,400 houses. Every house in the Borough is collected from at least once per week.

The amount of refuse collected by the Freighters (which has all been passed over the weighbridge) is 11,355 tons, against 11,708 tons, 11 cwt., 2 qrs. the previous year, a decrease of 353 tons, 11 ewts., 2 qrs., this being due to the exceptional dry weather of last year.

The amount of night soil collected is 1,505 tons, a slight increase on last year's 1,500 tons, due to extra pans at temporary schools.

The amount of trade refuse received at the Destructor and delivered by Tradesmen themselves is 1,780 tons, a slight increase on last year's total of 1,650 tons, making a grand total of 14,640 tons.

Five dry ashpits have been converted to ash pans, leaving 16 ashpits still to be converted, as against 21 the previous year. Five sanitary pans have been converted into W.C.'s during the year ; this still leaves 111 to be dealt with.

There are still two combined privies and ashpits to be converted. The estimated cost of working and maintenance of plant was fixed at £5,934, the approximate cost being £6,663, the increase being due to the purchase of a new Freighter at £795.

The estimate for the coming year is £5,971.

### **DESTRUCTOR.**

The number of workmen employed is 11.

The allowances to old workmen are :—

F. Holmes receives £1 15s. 0d. weekly.

S. Fletcher receives £1 6s. 3d. weekly.

W. Quinton receives 5/- weekly.

Sick pay amounts to 16/2, compared with £1 7s. 6d. the previous year.

Payment of compensation now rests with an Insurance Company, as all workmen now employed at the Destructor are insured.

Old tins are dealt with by pressing them into a solid block on a baling press ; approximately 140 tons have been pressed and sold during the past 12 months.

The waste paper is now baled, and we have disposed of approximately 70 tons during the past 12 months.

The total amount of Clinker moved from the Destructor Works was 6,759 tons.

The estimated cost of working and maintenance of plant was fixed at £3,364, and the approximate cast was £3,589.

Estimate for the coming year is £3,609.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their great help from time to time, also I desire to pay a tribute to the efficient way in which the workmen of these Departments have assisted me.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

PERCY BORLEY,

*Manager.*

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

I have received the following report and Tables from Mr. J. Jenkinson, Chief Sanitary Inspector under the Sanitary Officers Order, 1922, Article 19 (12) :—

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL,  
BURTON UPON TRENT,

*March, 1934.*

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report upon the work of the Sanitary Inspectors for the year ended 31st December, 1933.

The number of complaints received during the year was 601, and in every case the premises complained of were visited, nuisances being found to exist in 560 instances, notices being served where necessary.

The number of nuisances abated during the year was 1,647, and, in addition, 162 contraventions which were discovered in Dairies, Lodging Houses, Slaughterhouses, etc., were remedied.

As will be seen from the detailed report which follows, a large amount of work of a useful character has been carried out; the total number of inspections of all classes—20,787—is extremely satisfactory.

As in former years, difficulty has been experienced in some cases in getting work put in hand. This is not always due to apathy on the part of the landlord, as in some cases inability, and not unwillingness, is the reason. Also, there is a reluctance on the part of certain owners to carry out work of a preventive character as distinct from work of a remedial character.

During the year, proceedings were instituted in two cases for failure to comply with the requirements of notices under the Public Health Acts.

In the first case, the magistrates made an order and the work was duly completed. In the second case, an order was also made by the magistrates, but was not complied with, and, on the second hearing of the case, the magistrates imposed a penalty for each day the defendant had made default in complying with the order, and, owing to non-payment of this sum, the defendant was committed to prison.

In certain other cases, proceedings were authorised, but the work was completed after letters had been sent by the Town Clerk without a summons actually being issued.

#### SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH.

	<i>Found.</i>	<i>Abated.</i>
Foul or defective drains, defective or dilapidated		
W.C.'s and urinals ...     ...	401	348
Defective roofs, eave and down spoutings ...	299	285
Houses damp, defective or dirty ...	776	585
Houses without proper ashes accommodation	215	167
Defective sinks, sink pipes, and yard paving ...	135	121
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance ...     ...	9	3
Accumulations of manure, etc. ...     ...	58	53
Miscellaneous nuisances ...     ...	117	85
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,010	1,647
	<hr/>	<hr/>

#### CONTRAVENTIONS OF BYELAWS, &c.

	<i>Found.</i>	<i>Abated.</i>
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops ...     ...	51	32
Common Lodging Houses ...     ...	60	31
Slaughterhouses ...     ...	77	68
Bakehouses ...     ...	16	12
Workshops ...     ...	17	18
Meat Regulations ...     ...	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	222	162
	<hr/>	<hr/>

## NOTICES SERVED.

Preliminary	...	856	Statutory	...	58
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## SUMMARY OF VISITS.

To Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	492
To Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	4,664
To Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	126
To Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	180
To Properties under notice	...	...	...	...	2,831
To Premises <i>re</i> Nuisances	...	...	...	...	2,129
To Markets and Shops <i>re</i> Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	364
To Premises <i>re</i> Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	527
To Premises where swine are kept	...	...	...	...	339
Visits <i>re</i> Petrol and Carbide	...	...	...	...	370
Visits <i>re</i> Diseases of Animals Act	...	...	...	...	441
Visits <i>re</i> Vermin repression	...	...	...	...	1,661
Visits <i>re</i> Shops Acts and Closing of Shops	...	...	...	...	2,235
Visits <i>re</i> Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act	...	...	...	...	174
Visits <i>re</i> Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	81
Visits to Van Dwellings	...	...	...	...	885
Visits to Workshops and Outworkers	...	...	...	...	257
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	78
Interviews with owners, agents, and builders	...	...	...	...	446
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	698
Visits <i>re</i> Housing	...	...	...	...	1,709
Visits <i>re</i> Water Supply	...	...	...	...	47
Visits <i>re</i> Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	53
					<hr/> 20,787

In connection with the control of infectious disease, in every case where a library book is found in the house the book is brought to the Town Hall and disinfected before being returned to the Library, and during the year 150 books were disinfected.

**House-to-House Inspection.** This important work has again received attention during the year, 125 houses having been inspected under the Housing Acts. Further particulars relating to house-to-house work will be found in another part of this Report.

**Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.** These regulations have entailed a considerable amount of work in the administration of same, there having been 4,664 visits to slaughterhouses and 364 visits to markets and shops for the purpose of food inspection.

During the year, 176 notices to slaughter were received, in addition to the notices of regular slaughter received from the butchers. For the most part they referred to the slaughter of pigs by cottagers, which were in most cases killed at slaughterhouses, and in every case the carcases were inspected after slaughter.

From time to time during the year minor contraventions were noted, chiefly in the direction of precautions not being taken to prevent contamination in the handling of meat, and in every case a warning was given to the offender.

**Shops Acts, 1912 to 1928.** The administration of these Acts continues to receive attention, 2,235 visits having been made during the year 1933. Closing Orders are in force regulating the hours of closing for the following trades, viz., boot dealers, hairdressers and barbers, watchmakers and jewellers, and butchers and pork-butchers.

During the year, complaints were received of some of the small shops being kept open after the hour fixed for closing. Frequent inspections were made, but no case was discovered which justified a report to the Health Committee recommending proceedings.

Changes in ownership, etc., are frequently taking place in many of the shops in the town, but at the end of the year the number of shops in the shops register was 1,125, made up as follows :—Grocers, Provisions, etc., 134 ; Drapers, Milliners, Outfitters, etc., 120 ; Sweets, Confectionery, Tobacco, etc., 124 ; Publicans, 138 ; Butchers and Pork Butchers, 84 ; Greengrocers, Fruit, etc., 64 ; Hairdressers and Barbers, 58 ; Ironmongers, Furniture and Hardware, etc., 56 ; Watchmakers and Jewellers, 13 ; Fishmongers, 45 ; Cycle and Wireless Dealers, etc., 35 ; Newsagents, Stationers, etc., 29 ; Boot Dealers, 28 ; Miscellaneous, 197.

**Smoke Abatement.** During the year, certain definite work of a useful character was accomplished, 78 observations being taken and seven letters sent.

In addition, at one of the large breweries a new boiler-house and chimney were erected and five new boilers fitted with mechanical stokers were installed, which has materially reduced the amount of black smoke from the old chimney.

Also, at a factory on the western side of the town, certain steps were taken to reduce the emission of smoke, soot, etc., as follows :— A new boiler was provided for heating one portion of the factory, a new brick chimney was built, a more expensive class of fuel is now being used, and a pump has been fixed in the boiler-house so that condensed water from the circulating pipes can be pumped into the boiler, and, being warmed, a greater efficiency is obtained, also a new boiler of greater power than the old one has been installed for steam production.

It is gratifying to record that the firms in the town seem to be aware of the necessity for smoke abatement, if only from the point of view of economy.

At one of the large breweries in the town the watchmen have now instructions to report any case of excessive output of dense black smoke.

**Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.** The administration of this Act continues to receive attention, applications for advice or assistance being received practically every week during the past year. The total number of visits paid during the year for the purpose of rat destruction was 749, 199 additional premises being dealt with, and over 7,000 poison baits have been laid.

During National Rat Week, 6th to 11th November, special attention was devoted to the work, certain additional measures being taken, including the treatment of many of the sewers, special baiting of premises which from the nature of the work are likely

to become infested, publication of articles in the local newspapers inviting the co-operation of the townspeople, and the posting of descriptive publications throughout the town, also at the Town Hall, Market Hall, and Public Library. The local rat catchers were also interviewed and encouraged to devote as much time as possible to rat destruction during the week.

During the year, 10 letters were sent to the owners of certain premises requiring steps to be taken for the destruction of rats, and one Statutory Notice was served under the provisions of the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.

**Ice Cream.** The premises used for the manufacture and sale of ice cream were regularly inspected during the summer months, 81 inspections having been made.

**Common Lodging Houses.** The number of Common Lodging Houses on the register is three, there being accommodation for 130 adults and 7 children; 180 inspections were made, and 60 contraventions of a minor character were discovered and dealt with during the year.

**Van Dwellings.** The inspection of this class of habitation continues to receive attention. The chief place where vans are encamped is on the ground at the rear of the Common Lodging House in Branstone Road, but there are also a few vans in other parts of the town.

From inspections made at the end of the year it was found that a nuisance was being caused on the ground at rear of the Lodging House in Branstone Road, due to the large number of vans and tents allowed to encamp there.

A report was submitted to the Health Committee early in the year 1934, and a notice served, and it is hoped as a result of this that the nuisance complained of will be abated.

The number of visits during the year amounted to 885.

**Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.** There are no premises in the Borough where rag flock is manufactured, but there are certain premises where rag flock is used or sold, and these have been inspected. In every case it was found that a warranty is obtained with all consignments of flock purchased.

**Merchandise Marks Act.** A number of visits have been made during the past year in order to see that the requisite marking was carried out under this Act. Imported food-stuffs of the following kinds must by law be marked to show the country of origin, etc. : Fresh apples, raw tomatoes, eggs, currants, sultanas and raisins, oat products, malt products, butter, honey, etc.

**Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.** During the year 1933, 153 samples were obtained for analysis, this total being constituted as follows :—

Milk 101, Separated Milk 1, Butter 26, Cream 6, Dried Fruit 4, Vinegar 3, Essence of Coffee and Chicory 9, Jardox 1, and Cod Liver Oil 2.

The following list gives particulars of the cases of adulteration :—

- (a) Sample of New Milk deficient in fat to extent of 3%.
- (b) Sample of New Milk deficient in fat to extent of 8%.
- (c) Sample of New Milk deficient in fat to extent of 18%.
- (d) Sample of New Milk deficient in fat to extent of 28%.

With reference to sample (d), this was an unusual case. A sample of bottled milk was sent to the Town Hall, it being stated that there was an offensive smell from the said milk, and it appeared further that part of the cream had been poured out before the sample was sent—hence the large deficiency in fat.

In the other three cases, after full consideration by the Committee, letters of warning were sent by the Town Clerk, and further samples from the vendors of the milk were subsequently taken, all of which were found to be genuine.

A sample of milk was also obtained which, on analysis, was found to be adulterated by the addition of 27 parts in 100 of added water. A prosecution was instituted, and the defendant was fined £5, with £2 12s. 6d. costs.

There was also one case of "Appeal to the Cow."

Samples of milk were obtained by me in course of delivery to a certain dairy in the town, and the following day I received from the farmer a notice under the provisions of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, requesting me to procure as soon as practicable samples of milk from a corresponding milking of the cows, and this necessitated a journey to the farm in the afternoon and also the following morning.

It is interesting to record that the samples obtained at the farm differed only slightly from those obtained in course of delivery, and in both cases the samples of night's milk were richer in fat than the morning's milk, due probably to unequal periods of milking.

**Housing.** The total number of houses inspected during the year 1933, for defects, amounted to 1,396. Of this number, 1,271 were inspected as a result of complaints or investigation after cases of Infectious Disease. The remaining 125 houses were inspected and the nuisances found were recorded as required by the Housing Act Regulations. The defects discovered in these 125 houses were recorded in the register, and the number remedied are shown in the following summary :—

(a) Defective drains, eave and downspoutings and roofs ...	110
(b) Defective yard paving, dampness, defective lighting and ventilation, and want of proper washing accommodation	258
(c) Defective W.C.'s., sinks, closets, ashplaces, and want of receptacles for house refuse ... ... ... ...	107
(d) General want of repair ... ... ... ...	419

**The Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.** During the year nine informal samples of Fertilisers were obtained for analysis, which were all found to be genuine.

**Inspection of Canal Boats.**

No. of Boats inspected	...	...	32
No. of infringements	...	...	1
Cases of infectious disease	...	...	0
No. of Notices served	...	...	1

**OCCUPANTS.**

No. of men	...	...	...	...	58
No. of women	...	...	...	...	51
No. of children	...	...	...	...	41

**Rent and Mortgage Interest Restriction Acts, 1920—1933.**

One application for a certificate was received during the year, but before the certificate was granted the necessary work was put in hand and completed.

A certain number of applications for advice were received during the year both as regards repairs and also as to the rents charged, and in every case a satisfactory conclusion was arrived at between landlord and tenant.

During the year a new Rent Act, the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions (Amendment) Act, 1933, was passed, which contained many important provisions.

In the first place, all dwelling-houses above a certain rateable value were automatically decontrolled as from the 29th September, 1933, this figure, in the case of houses in the provinces, being £35.

Secondly, the Act laid down the requirement that all houses which were previously decontrolled should be registered with the Local Authority within three months.

Thirdly, the Act contains provisions whereby any house which becomes empty, the rateable value of which exceeds in the provinces £13, and does not exceed £35, shall become decontrolled on actual possession by the landlord.

Also, it is laid down that in the case of houses in the provinces whose rateable value is less than £13, that such houses shall remain controlled until the 24th June, 1938, whether the said houses become empty or not. In addition, landlords were required to insert a notice in the rent book of every controlled house, giving particulars relating to name and address of landlord, standard rent of the premises, and the address of the Sanitary Authority, etc.

### **Diseases of Animals Acts.**

#### *(a) SWINE FEVER.*

The almost complete immunity which we have experienced in the Borough for the past 14 years from this disease was continued during 1933, there being no cases confirmed during the year, although there were 13 suspected cases.

#### *(b) SUPERVISION OF SALEYARD.*

During the year, Inspectors have attended every sale in order to grant the necessary movement licences under the Swine Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order. In every case where swine were being moved to adjoining local authorities, copies of such licences were sent to the local authorities concerned. In the case of swine licensed to premises in the Borough, inspection was made in order to see that the isolation required by the licensee was maintained.

A few cases of contravention of a minor character were discovered, warnings being given in every case.

In addition, the inspection of the stock exposed for sale is made, particular attention being paid to store cattle, in order to see whether any could be regarded as suspected under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925. In a few cases, animals were noted which could be safely described as "Border-line" cases, and in every instance the animal was slaughtered in a slaughterhouse under my supervision, no notice being served under the Tuberculosis Order.

**(c) FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.**

There was only one case during the past year where Burton was affected by the Foot and Mouth Disease Orders, and this happened in January when restrictions were imposed for a short period.

**(d) TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.**

Under the above Order, action was taken during the year in respect of nine animals, five of which were found to be giving tubercular milk, the remaining four being notified by the owners, and in every case the animals were slaughtered. In five cases the disease was localised, and in four cases advanced, compensation being paid as provided by the Order.

**(e) TRANSIT OF ANIMALS.**

The Amendment Order of 1931, which now controls the above matter, has been administered during the year. This Order is far-reaching, some of the provisions being very important. In particular, it is required that every person who is hired to convey animals to the saleyard or other premises must keep a record of stock carried in his vehicle, and the said vehicle must be cleansed and disinfected immediately after each journey.

In addition, the Order contains provisions dealing with the construction of such vehicles, which are designed to prevent, as far as possible, injury to the animals conveyed therein. The record books required to be carried on such vehicles are periodically scrutinised, a few infringements having been discovered, and in such cases warnings were given.

**(f) GENERAL.**

The railway cattle dock at Burton, which is a centre for the feeding and watering of animals in course of transit, also for the cleansing and disinfection of cattle trucks, has been inspected weekly.

Eleven carcases of pigs were found dead in the trucks on arrival —one had died of Peritonitis and Pleurisy and ten of Suffocation

Considering the large number of pigs received by rail during the year, the Railway Companies are to be congratulated on such a low percentage of casualties.

I am glad to again record the willing co-operation of the Railway Companies and their officials in all matters relating to the transit of animals.

**Storage of Petroleum Spirit, etc.** The premises licensed for the storage of petroleum spirit and carbide of calcium have all been inspected throughout the year.

There are 85 petroleum stores, the total amount of spirit stored therein being 144,570 gallons, and 11 stores where carbide of calcium is stored, the total amount of this commodity being 11 tons, 13½ cwt., and 370 visits were made to these premises during the year.

The report submitted gives some idea of the variety and importance of the work which now devolves upon the Sanitary Inspector; but there are other duties which cannot be properly tabulated.

It is becoming more and more evident that the ordinary householder regards the Sanitary Inspector as a person whom he can consult in any trouble or emergency which may arise, and the passing of yet another Rent Act will perhaps be the means of increasing the number of callers who wish to consult the Inspector for one reason or another.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued confidence and support.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JOSEPH JENKINSON,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under  
the above-mentioned Acts.*

**Factories, Workshops, and Outworkers.** The number of workshops on the register at the end of the year was 172. The total number of defects found and dealt with in factories, workshops, and outworkers' premises during the year was 17.

The lists of outworkers, as required by Section 107 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, have been duly received, the number being as follows :—

29 lists comprising 260 outworkers.

The total number of visits to factories, workshops, and outworkers' premises during the year amounted to 387.

## HOUSING.

### (a) Statistics.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

Total	...	...	...	...	127
By the Local Authority			...	...	64
By other Local Authorities			...	...	0
By other bodies or persons			...	...	63

**Housing Schemes.** During 1933 the housing scheme for the erection of 145 houses of a non-parlour type at Horninglow was commenced, 64 of these houses being completed by the end of the year.

**Unfit Houses.** During the year, 45 houses were represented to the Local Authority as being unfit for human habitation, viz. :

16, 17, and 18, Little Burton East.

32, 33, and 34, Wetmore Road.

13, 14, and 15, Farm Road.

14, 15, and 16, Flect Street.

171a, 171b, and 171c, Horninglow St.

280 and 281, Branstone Road.

31, 32, and 33, Fleet Street.  
 50a and 50b, Lichfield Street.  
 2 and 3, 4 and 5, in No. 1 Court, Fleet Street.  
 66, 67, and 68, Dale Street.  
 81a, Mosley Street.  
 1, 2, 3, and 4, Waterside.  
 230, 231, and 232, Heath Road.  
 1 and 2, Waterside Road.  
 135 and 136, Ferry Street.  
 Van adjoining No. 3, Anglesey Road.  
 212, Waterloo Street.  
 Room over a store at rear of Gladstone Inn, Wood Street.  
 Room over a garage at rear of 136, Derby Street.

Demolition orders were made in respect of the following :—

45, New Street. (Representation in 1932).  
 212, Waterloo Street.  
 Van adjoining No. 3, Anglesey Road.  
 135 and 136, Ferry Street.  
 230, 231, and 232, Heath Road.  
 1 and 2, Waterside Road.  
 1, 2, 3, and 4, Waterside.  
 2 and 3, 4 and 5 in No. 1 Court, Fleet Street.  
 50a and 50b, Lichfield Street.  
 31, 32, and 33, Fleet Street.  
 280 and 281, Branstone Road.  
 14, 15, and 16, Fleet Street.  
 13, 14, and 15, Farm Road.  
 32, 33, and 34, Wetmore Road.

In the following cases the owners submitted schemes to alter the premises, and these were agreed to :—

171a, 171b, and 171c, Horninglow Street. Demolish 171a and make the other two fit for human habitation.  
 66, 67, and 68, Dale Street. Convert into two houses. This work was carried out during the year.

In the following cases permission was given to the owners for the buildings to be used as storerooms :—

81a, Mosley Street.

16, 17, and 18, Little Burton East.

Rooms over a store at the rear of the Gladstone Inn, Wood Street.

Room over a garage at rear of 136, Derby Street.

In addition to the above, Nos. 51, 52, and 53, Liehfield Street and 34, Fleet Street—all regarded as unfit—have been acquired by the Corporation for demolition for street widening purposes. All the houses are unoccupied. No. 55, Liehfield Street was demolished in 1931 for street widening.

### **Slum Clearance—1930 Scheme.**

The scheme submitted in 1930 for dealing with slum clearance and unfit houses had been dealt with as follows up to the end of 1933 :—

#### *(a) CLEARANCE AREA.*

The clearance area, comprising 17 occupied and nine unoccupied houses in Court No. 1, Station Street, was completed and the houses demolished in the year 1932.

#### *(b) IMPROVEMENT AREA.*

The suggested improvement area in Fleet Street and adjoining streets was not proceeded with as an improvement area, but the houses were dealt with as individual unfit houses. The number of houses in this area represented as unfit was 14, while five other unfit houses were acquired by the Corporation for street widening purposes ; in addition, seven houses were repaired.

#### *(c) INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.*

Up to the end of 1933 the number of houses dealt with by representation of the Medical Officer of Health was 43, while in a few instances action was deferred by the Health Committee, and a number of houses was also repaired by the owners.

**Slum Clearance—1933 Scheme.** The Minister of Health, in September, 1933, required a further scheme of slum clearance to be drawn up. However, as the scheme previously submitted in 1930 was fairly complete, and dealt with almost all the unfit houses in the Borough, the scheme sent up for 1933 was necessarily of a somewhat meagre character, and included a number of individual unfit houses previously included in the 1930 scheme, which had not been finally dealt with up to that date.

**Demolition.** Very few houses were actually demolished during the year, as it was not easy to find accommodation for the tenants to be displaced. A number of houses in the new Horninglow housing site in Harper Avenue were allocated to tenants from unfit houses, and when these houses are available, during 1934 it will be possible to fulfil the conditions of the demolition orders made.

The following premises were demolished during the year under demolition orders :—

Van adjoining No. 3, Anglesey Road.

66, Waterside Road.

The houses situated at 6 and 7, Waterside Road, previously partly demolished, were found to be in a dangerous condition, and were completely demolished during 1933.

#### 1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	1396
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose...	6909
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	125
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1709

(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	44
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	1332
<b>2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.</b>					
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	918
<b>3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.</b>					
A. Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23, of the Housing Act, 1930.					
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—					
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...				0
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.					
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...				108
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—					
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	102
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...				0

C. Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.						
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	34
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	2
D. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.						
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...					1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	...	0
E. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.						
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—						
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...					0
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	...					0
F. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.						
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	...	0

(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders became operative	...	...	0
(4) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	0

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

**Milk Supply.** During the year 1933, 72 bulk samples of milk taken by the Sanitary Inspectors were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, to be tested for Tuberculosis. Eight were reported positive, or 11·1 per cent. of the total.

Of the eight positive samples, three were in the Borough, four in the County of Stafford, and one in the County of Derby.

The Borough Veterinary Surgeon visited and inspected the cows at the Borough farms, but in the other cases notification was sent to the Medical Officer of Health of the County concerned, and these farms were visited and inspected by the Veterinary Surgeon employed by the County Council.

At seven of these farms (three in the Borough and four outside) tuberculous cows were found to the number of ten. All these animals were slaughtered and were found to be affected with Tuberculosis. At the remaining farm the affected animal was not found.

**Tuberculosis Order, 1925.** Four notifications under this Order were received during the year, and in each case an animal was slaughtered and found to be tuberculous.

### COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

The following Table shows the number of persons registered :—

No. of cowkeepers who are also milk purveyors	28
No. of retail dairymen and milk purveyors	157
No. of wholesale traders, producers, etc.	7
	192

It is gratifying to report that the practice of selling milk in bottles is becoming more common. In addition to Grade A and Pasteurised Milk which is sold in this way, sterilised milk and also ordinary milk is sold in bottles, and of the above total of 157 retail dairymen and milk purveyors, no less than 70 of these sell milk in bottles.

**Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.** At the time of writing this report there are 21 licences in force authorising the sale of Grade A milk in the Borough, one being a producer's licence in the Borough, two being supplementary licences granted to producers whose farms are outside the Borough, and eighteen are dealer's licences for the sale of milk from shops.

A licence was also granted for the sale of Pasteurised Milk.

The above are the only forms of graded milk which are available in the Borough at present.

**Specimens sent for Bacterial Count.** Twenty samples of graded milk were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, for bacterial count. Eighteen of the reports showed that the specimens were within the limits prescribed by the Milk (Special Designations) Order, whilst two samples were outside the limits, but subsequent samples from the same farms were satisfactory.

**Inspection of Dairies.** 492 inspections of dairies, cowsheds and milkshops were made during the year, and in 51 cases contraventions of the regulations were discovered and dealt with.

**Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection.** During the year 1933, four changes of occupation of Slaughterhouses took place. The new licences granted were annual licences.

The number of Slaughterhouses in use in the Borough at the end of the year was as follows:—

Registered	...	...	...	...	...	1
Licensed	...	...	...	...	...	30
Total	...	...	...	...	...	31

The inspection of meat continues to receive the attention such an important subject deserves, a large amount of time being devoted to this particular work.

The number of visits of inspection to Slaughterhouses during the year was 4,664, and the total weight of meat and other unsound food condemned amounts to 43 tons, 4 cwts., 3 qrs., 8 lbs. Of this large total, 24 tons, 3 cwts. is accounted for by the condemnation of casualty animals, *i.e.*, animals which are sent to certain Slaughterhouses in the town owing to accidents, illness, etc., and where emergency slaughter has to be resorted to.

**Bakehouses.** There are now 19 bakehouses in use in the Borough, 8 being workshops and 11 factories. All have been inspected, when 16 contraventions were recorded, but these were remedied on receipt of a notice from the Inspector. The number of inspections made to bakehouses during the year was 126. There are no underground bakehouses in the Town.

#### **FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.**

##### **Report by the Public Analyst for the year 1933.**

During the year 1933, 151 samples were submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Acts. These consisted of—Milk 99, Separated Milk 1, Cream 6, Butter 26, Coffee 3, Essence of Coffee and Chicory 6, Vinegar 3, Dried Fruit 4, Meat Extract 1, and Cod Liver Oil 2.

There has been a reduction in the proportion of samples returned as adulterated, the figure being 3.97 per cent., as compared with that of 4.90 per cent. last year. Of the adulterated samples, five were of milk and one of butter.

The average composition of milk was similar to that of samples taken in 1932—3.59 per cent. fat and 8.83 per cent. solids-not-fat. One of the samples was found to be of a slightly abnormal type. It contained only 8.44 per cent. of solids-not-fat, and a more detailed examination than usual was therefore made, when it was

found to yield 0.80 per cent. of ash as compared with the normal figure of 0.75 per cent., 17 per cent. of this figure being due to chlorine. It has been found that if the sugar of milk is low, as the result of poor feeding or for other reasons, salt is absorbed from the animal's blood by the cow's glands in order to maintain its osmotic pressure and the consequent equilibrium of the two fluids. Of the five adulterated samples of milk, four were deficient in fat to the extent of 28, 18, 8, and 4 per cent. respectively, while the fifth contained 27 per cent. of added water. A sample of Grade A milk was submitted for examination owing to a complaint that it was abnormal and possessed a bad odour, but, although it was examined carefully, no unusual features could be discovered. Another sample, also of Grade A quality, submitted at the same time as a control, was found to be 28 per cent. deficient in fat.

Three samples of dairy and three of tinned cream were received. While the average butter fat content of the fresh cream was 58.6 per cent., that of the canned article was only 23.9 per cent. No comment is required as to the relative food values of the two products.

The average water content of butter was 15.14 per cent., showing a slight improvement on the figure of 15.94 per cent. in 1932. It was noted, however, that three of the samples contained the maximum amount of water allowed by law, namely, 16.0 per cent., whilst eighteen others possessed over 15 per cent. One informal sample, described as "Choicest Esbjerg Danish Butter, warranted pure and not to contain more than 16% of water," contained an excess of 0.6 per cent., and was accordingly returned as adulterated. A follow-up sample, taken formally, was examined, but analyses from different portions gave figures 15.26, 15.46, and 15.40 per cent. only for the water content. As a contrast to the above samples, one butter contained only 11 per cent. of water.

The three samples of coffee examined were all genuine, and, by their aroma and low moisture content, were obviously freshly ground or had been stored in air-tight containers since grinding. The highest moisture figure obtained was only 4.65 per cent.

With regard to the presence of zinc in dried fruit, two samples of dried apricots were quite free from this metal, whilst a third sample and another of mixed fruit contained less than one grain per pound, the quantity considered as being the maximum permissible (*vide* Annual Report, 1932).

None of the other samples presented characters of special interest.

## **REPORT AS BY THE OFFICIAL AGRICULTURAL ANALYST FOR THE YEAR 1933.**

During the year, nine samples were received for analysis, and consisted of Sharps 2, Linseed Meal 1, Feeding Meat and Bone Meal 1, Bran 2, Sulphate of Potash 1, Nitrate of Soda 1, and Compound Fertiliser 1.

All the samples examined conformed to the legal requirements, and in the case of three the purchasers obtained greater value than the statutory statements would indicate. The two samples of Sharps contained only 2.72 and 4.82 per cent. of fibre respectively, whereas, according to guarantee, they could have contained 6.57 per cent. The sample of Linseed Meal contained over 4 per cent. of oil in excess of the amount (30%) declared to be present, but attention was drawn to the fact that it contained an appreciable amount of the undenatured constituent (an enzyme) of linseed, which gives rise to the liberation of prussic acid in the presence of moisture. While such a meal would be good for feeding purposes, it should be used in strict moderation, especially for calves and young cattle, as overfeeding might cause scouring, and, occasionally, worse symptoms.

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

During the year 1933, the number of notifications of infectious disease received was comparatively small, as is shown in the following table :—

### Infectious Diseases, 1933.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hosp.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox ...	0	0	0
Diphtheria	57	52	4
Scarlet Fever	65	55	0
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid)	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	2	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	1	0
Pneumonia	53	0	26
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	2
Erysipelas	19	1	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	5	3	5

**Diphtheria.** The number of notifications of this disease received during the year was 57—15 more than the previous year. There were four deaths.

The swabbing of all school children who were contacts in the home of a Diphtheria case was continued during the year. The number of children thus examined was 63, and five (8 per cent.) were found to be "Carriers" of Diphtheria Bacilli in the throat or nose. The usual procedure of exclusion from school was followed, and, in addition, 10 "Carriers," including school cases, were removed to Hospital.

**Undulant Fever.** One case of Undulant Fever came under the notice of the Health Department during the year.

The patient had two sources of milk supply, one in the Borough and one in the County area. Investigation of these milk supplies gave no indication of Brucella Abortus infection in the local dairy, but tests by the County Authorities revealed the fact that out of four samples taken at the County farm in question, two gave positive agglutination tests to Brucella Abortus.

**Zymotic Deaths.** The number of deaths from zymotic diseases was 13, viz., Whooping Cough 3, Diphtheria 4, and Diarrhoea 6.

**School Intimations of Disease.** Intimations of non-notifiable infectious diseases are received daily from the Director of Education, and as far as possible are followed up by the Health Visitors and Sanitary Inspectors.

The following table gives the number of cases dealt with :—

Whooping Cough	...	...	...	90
Chickenpox	...	...	...	325
Measles and German Measles		...	...	54
Mumps	...	...	...	842

There were three deaths from Whooping Cough and none from Measles during the year.

**Visits to Infectious Diseases (Non-notifiable).** The Health Visitors paid the following visits to non-notifiable infectious diseases during the year :—

Visits to Measles ... ... 39 (Including 8 to children under 5 years of age).

Visits to Whooping Cough... 111 (Including 34 to children under 5 years of age).

Visits to Mumps ... ... 172 (Including 26 to children under 5 years of age).

Visits to Chickenpox ... 173 (including 33 to children under 5 years of age)

**Diphtheria Antitoxin** was supplied as usual from the Health Office for all cases of Diphtheria in the Borough if applied for. During the year 43 phials each containing 8,000 units were supplied to medical practitioners in the borough.

**Laboratory Work.** Bacteriological examinations for infectious diseases are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Town Hall, with the exception of the tests for Enteric Fever, Puerperal Fever, and Undulant Fever, which if required are done at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

The total number of specimens examined during the year was 1,204, as compared with 839 in 1932.

The results of the specimens examined during the year may be summarised as follows :—

Disease.	Results.		Negative.	Total.
	Positive.			
Diphtheria	...	...	116	719
Enteric Fever	...	...	0	2
Tuberculosis	...	...	112	196
Anthrax	...	...	1	1
Undulant Fever	...	...	3	0
Cerebro Spinal Fluid	...	...	6	2
Others	...	...		46

**Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927.** There were 53 cases of Pneumonia notified.

## BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

**Cases treated.** The following Table shows the number of cases admitted and discharged from the hospital during the year, with the number of deaths :—

Patients.	In Hospital Jan. 1st, 1933	Ad- mitted.	Dis- charged.	Died.	In Hospital Dec. 31st, 1933
Scarlet Fever ...	13	†60	65	0	8
Diphtheria ...	5	*56	48	4	9
Do. "Carriers" ...	0	10	10	0	0
Whooping Cough ...	0	1	1	0	0
Erysipelas ...	0	1	1	0	0
Measles ... ...	0	1	1	0	0
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	0	2	0	2	0
Poliomyelitis ...	0	1	1	0	0
Others ... ...	0	2	2	0	0
<b>Totals</b> ...	<b>18</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>

†Includes 1 Hospital Nurse and 4 from Tutbury Rural District.

\*Includes 4 from Tutbury Rural District.

The average period of isolation in the hospital of the 65 Scarlet Fever patients discharged was 43 days, and of the Diphtheria patients 32 days.

**"Return" Cases of Scarlet Fever.** There were two "return" cases of Scarlet Fever during the year.

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.** The following table gives the particulars of the cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum dealt with during the year. Seven of the cases were treated at home, the actual treatment being done by the Health Visitors, who carried out the instructions of the Doctor in attendance.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cases.			Vision unim- paired.	Vision impaired	Total Blind- ness.	Deaths.				
	Treated.										
	Notified.	At Home.	In Hospital.								
	9	7	2	9	0	0	0				

In addition to above, three other cases of inflammation of the eyes were brought to the notice of the Health Department by Midwives, but, when visited, practically no signs of disease were found.

The 9 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum may be classified as follows :—

Mild, 7.      Moderate, 0.      Severe, 2.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

#### New Cases and Mortality during 1933.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease during 1933 are given in the table below :—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ... ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 ... ...	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0
5 ... ...	0	0	3	3	0	1	0	2
10 ... ...	0	1	3	3	0			
15 ... ...	1	2	0	5	4	2	0	1
20 ... ...	4	4	0	0	4	2	1	0
25 ... ...	7	2	0	1	4	2	1	0
35 ... ...	5	5	1	1	3	2	1	1
45 ... ...	6	3	0	0	3	1	0	0
55 ... ...	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
65 & upwards	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>

**Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924.** Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the registers kept by the Medical Officer of Health on the 31st December, 1933 :—

Total Cases.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
230	71	53	124	57	49	106

**Proportion of Non-Notified Cases.** One case where death was certified as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and four from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, had not been previously notified to the Medical Officer of Health. The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to total Tuberculosis deaths was one in 6, as compared with one in 9 the previous year.

### TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

#### Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1933.

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary				Total.				Grand Total.	
	Adults		Children		Adults.		Children		Adults.		Children			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
— NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	22	12	—	1	—	6	9	7	22	18	9	8	57	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	25	25	21	88	
— CONTACTS examined during the year :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	18	57	66	155	
— CASES written off the Dispensary Register as														
(a) Recovered ...	—	—	—	—	3	4	6	9	3	4	6	9	22	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	46	82	89	252	
— NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st.														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	60	34	3	—	16	16	40	29	76	50	43	29	198	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	4	



**(B) Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment).**

PROVIDED BY THE COUNCIL ... ... ONE.  
PROVIDED BY VOLUNTARY BODIES ... NONE.

**(C) Number of Beds available for the treatment of Tuberculosis on the 31st December in Institutions belonging to the Council.**

Name of Institution.	For Pulmonary Cases.		For Non-Pulmonary Cases.		TOTAL.
	Adults.	Children under 15.	Adults.	Children under 15.	
Outwoods Sanatorium ...	22	Included in the 22			22
Beds taken as required for non-pulmonary cases in Orthopædic Hospitals such as Bretby Hall, Gobowen, Coleshill, etc. ...					Number on December 31st, 1933
Belvedere House (Poor Law Institution)	16	Beds on open-air Verandahs for Tuberculosis.	3	3	16

**(D) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year in Institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.**

	In Institutions on Jan. 1 (1)	Admitted during the year (2)	Disch'ged during the year (3)	Died in the Institutions (4)	In Institutions on Dec. 31 (5)
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation.	Adult males	—	1	1	—
	Adult females	—	2	2	—
	Children	—	2	2	—
	Total	—	5	5	—
Number of definitely tuberculous patients admitted for treatment.	Adult males	13	24	21	3 13
	Adult females	6	13	13	4 2
	Children	7	7	6	— 8
	Total	26	44	40	7 23
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>7 23</b>

(E) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment provided during the year in Poor Law Institutions for persons chargeable to the Council.

		In Institutions on Jan. 1st.	Admitted during the year.	Disch'g'd during the year.	Died in the Institutions.	In Institutions on Dec. 31st.
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment.	Adult males	3	4	—	4	3
	Adult females	1	3	2	1	1
	Children	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	4	7	2	5	4
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment.	Adult males	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	1	1	1	1	—
	Children	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	1	1	1	1	—
GRAND TOTAL	...	5	8	3	6	4

(F) Return showing the results of observation of doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Diagnosis on discharge from observation	FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.						FOR NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.						TOTALS.		
	Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.			Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.					
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.
Tuberculous	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-tuberculous	...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	2
Doubtful	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	2

**Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged  
during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.**

Classification on admission to the institution.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.														Grand Totals.	
		Under 3 months.			3-6 months.			6-12 months.			More than 12 months			Totals			
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
ss T.B. minus.	Quiescent ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Not quiescent ...	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	4
	Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
ss T.B. plus group 1.	Quiescent ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Not quiescent ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
ss T.B. plus group II.	Quiescent ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Not quiescent ...	1	3	-	1	2	-	6	-	-	2	-	10	5	-	15	
	Died in Institution	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2
ss T.B. plus group III.	Quiescent ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Not quiescent ...	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	4	
	Died in Institution	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	
<b>TOTALS (pulmonary)...</b>		3	6	-	5	3	-	8	3	-	2	4	-	18	16	-	34
-ones and oints.	Quiescent ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	3	4
	Not quiescent ...	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	5
	Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
dom- ial.	Quiescent ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Not quiescent ...	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ther organs	Quiescent ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Not quiescent ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
eri- heral lands.	Quiescent ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Not quiescent ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
	Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTALS (non-pulmonary) ...</b>		4	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	3	6	1	6	13

## TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME

FORM T. 145 (a).—PULMO

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the cases  
and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register  
were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.	Previous to 1926.												1926.				1927.				1928					
	Class T. B. plus.				Class T. B. minus.				Class T. B. plus.				Class T. B. minus.				Class T. B. plus.				Class T. B. minus.					
	Group 1		Group 2		Group 3		Total (T.B. plus)		Group 1		Group 2		Group 3		Total (T.B. plus)		Group 1		Group 2		Group 3		Total (T.B. plus)			
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease	Adults	{ M. F. Arrested	Chil'n	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Disease	Adults	{ M. F. not Arrested	Chil'n	1	1	4	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Disease	Adults	{ M. F. Arrested	Chil'n	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Condition not ascertained during the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st Dec.	7	2	6	1	9	—	1	4	—	5	3	1	2	—	3	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—		
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register & reasons for removal	Discharg-	Adults	{ M. F. Recovered	Chil'n	52	5	7	1	13	2	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
					31	6	2	—	8	1	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
					68	3	1	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	... ...	95	16	18	7	41	3	1	1	1	3	5	—	3	2	5	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	
	Dead	Adults	{ M. F. Chil'n	—	94	18	101	97	216	2	2	4	5	11	6	1	5	8	14	1	1	4	—	—	—	
					54	9	43	67	119	—	—	5	3	8	—	1	4	4	9	—	2	6	—	—	—	
					22	2	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	
	Total written off Dis. R.	416	59	172	175	406	9	7	11	9	27	12	2	13	14	29	4	6	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	GRAND TOTALS	... ...	423	61	178	176	415	9	8	15	9	32	15	3	15	14	32	9	7	16	—	—	—	—	—	—

by Borough of Burton upon Trent.

TUBERCULOSIS.

and of 1933 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; the table is arranged according to the years in which the patients had primary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
s T.B. plus.		T.B. plus.		Class T.B. plus.		Class T.B. plus.		Class T.B. plus.	
2	-	3	-	3	-	4	2	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
2	-	5	1	4	-	4	-	5	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	4	4	-	1	1	2	5	2
2	6	9	1	1	4	6	11	-	-
-	1	4	1	-	2	3	5	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	7	17	6	1	7	10	18	5	2
7	7	22	7	1	11	10	22	5	7
								10	9
								26	10
								4	6
								19*	19
								4	3
								29	1
								10	14
								1	12
								1	27

\* One inward transfer.

**Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form  
Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for**

## MICROBIOLOGY.

ion at the end of 1933 of all Patients remaining on the  
al of all cases written off the Register.

**Sanatorium.** The number of cases admitted to the Outwoods Sanatorium during the year was 40.

In addition to the above, one case of Tuberculosis of the Knee Joint and two cases of Tuberculosis of the Spine were sent to the Bretby Hall Orthopædic Hospital, and two cases of Tuberculosis of the Spine were sent to the Warwickshire Orthopædic Hospital for Children at Coleshill.

One case of Tuberculosis of the Spine, admitted in 1930 to the Warwickshire Orthopædic Hospital for Children at Coleshill, and one case of Tuberculosis of the Spine, admitted in 1932 to the Bretby Hall Orthopædic Hospital, remained under treatment at the end of 1933.

**X-Ray Apparatus.** The X-Ray apparatus installed at the Borough Sanatorium towards the end of 1932 has continued to give the greatest satisfaction. It has proved itself of the utmost value as an aid to diagnosis both from the positive and negative point of view. It was possible during the year to exclude several suspected cases as not suffering from Tuberculosis, and for whom, therefore, no treatment was required. In addition, it is very useful for giving information as to the severity and extent of the disease, for aid in the choosing of cases suitable for treatment by artificial pneumothorax, and in controlling this treatment. Altogether, it may be said that the provision of this apparatus has been amply justified, as diagnosis can now be made earlier, and is much more certain in many cases, and, in addition, the outlook for many patients has been made brighter by its use.

During the year the number of X-Ray examinations made were as follows :—

Chest Films	...	...	...	171
Chest Screening	...	...	...	101
Bone Films	...	...	...	30
Other Films	...	...	...	7

**Treatment.** Following the provision of X-Ray apparatus, it was possible to introduce more up-to-date treatment of suitable cases by means of artificial pneumothorax. This is the introduction of air into the pleural cavity by means of which the affected lung is more or less thrown out of action, and is thereby given the rest necessary for the healing process to have the best chance of success. After successful induction of pneumothorax, it is necessary for refills of air to be given at intervals over a somewhat prolonged period.

Treatment by means of injections of Sanocrysin and other gold preparations was also given in a number of selected cases.

### **Artificial Pneumothorax.**

Number of inductions	...	...	7
Number of refills	...	...	68
Number of refills (Gomenol)	...	...	2

**Tuberculosis Dispensary.** The days and hours of opening of the Tuberculosis Dispensary remained the same as in previous years, viz., Tuesdays 4.30 to 6 p.m., and Fridays 3 to 5 p.m.

The number of cases examined for the first time at or in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensary in 1933 (excluding contacts) was 147. Included in that number are 58 consultations.

The number of contacts examined was 159, of which 121 were children examined in school.

The total number of attendances at the Dispensary for the year was 828, which gives an average per session of 8.3.

**Home Supervision.** The Health Visitors who also act as Dispensary Nurses, undertake the home supervision of Tuberculous patients. The total number of cases visited at home was 137, and the total number of visits 395.

In addition 94 visits were made by the Tuberculosis Officers to the homes of tuberculous patients

Five patients have been lent shelters to continue their treatment at home, and one patient has also been lent bed and bedding so that he could have a separate room.

**Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.** It was not necessary to take any action under the above Regulations during the year 1933.

**Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.** No action was taken under the above section during the year 1933.

**Treatment by Ultra Violet Rays.** The following is a summarised list of the diseases treated during the year by means of Ultra Violet Rays (Tungsten Arc Lamp) with the results obtained :—

**Tuberculous Glands.**

Much improved	...	...	...	...	8
Slightly improved	...	...	...	...	3
Treatment insufficient	...	...	...	...	4
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	15

**Tuberculous Abdomen.**

Much improved	...	...	...	...	5
Improved	...	...	...	...	3
Treatment insufficient	...	...	...	...	5
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	13

**Lupus Vulgaris.**

Improved	...	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	...	...	3

**Other Conditions.**

Improved	...	...	...	...	1
No improvement	...	...	...	...	1
Treatment insufficient	...	...	...	...	3
					—
					5

**Orthopædic Treatment.** The following table gives a summary of the work done for the various Committees during the year ending 31st December, 1933 :—

					<i>Number of new cases.</i>	<i>Total number of attendances.</i>
Health	...	...	...	...	2	41
Maternity and Child Welfare				...	5	50
Education	...	...	...	...	23	2,731

**Hospital Treatment.** Two cases of Tuberculosis of the Spine and one of Tuberculosis of the Knee, already referred to, were sent to the Bretby Hall Orthopædic Hospital. Two of Tuberculosis of the Spine were sent to the Warwickshire Orthopædic Hospital for Children. Four children of school age and one child under school age were sent to Coleshill for operative treatment under the scheme, and one adult was sent to the Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital.

### **VENEREAL DISEASES.**

The following is a summary of the work done during the year :—

Diseases.	No. of Persons attending the Clinic.		No. of Attendances	No. of In-patient-Days.
	Males.	Females.		
Syphilis	...	33	16	627
Soft Chancere	...	2	2	7
Gonorrhœa	...	52	15	598
Other Diseases	...	19	1	111
<b>Totals</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1343</b>
				191

In addition to those given in the Table there were 834 attendances for intermediate treatment.

In 1932 the patients attending the Clinic numbered 98 males and 35 females, the total number of attendances being 1184 for treatment by the Medical Officer, and 488 for intermediate treatment.

The figures given in the previous Table include patients from the Borough, from South Derbyshire, and from Staffordshire, and also includes 17 patients suffering from Syphilis, 15 from Gonorrhœa, and 7 from conditions other than Venereal, who attended the Clinic in 1932 or earlier and continued their treatment during 1933.

There were, therefore, 101 new cases admitted to the Clinic during 1933, including 4 patients previously treated at other Centres, viz., 67 from Burton, 24 from South Derbyshire, 6 from Staffordshire, and 4 from Leicestershire, compared with 106 cases in 1932, of which 65 were Borough cases.

Of the 2,177 attendances at the Clinic (including 834 for intermediate treatment), 1,288 were made by Burton patients, 811 by South Derbyshire patients, 65 by Staffordshire patients, and 13 by Leicestershire patients.

**Salvarsan.** The number of doses of Arsenobenzol compounds given at the Clinic was 468.

**Pathological Specimens.** Pathological specimens are examined from cases of Venereal Disease at the Laboratory of the Derby County Council at Derby.

The following Table shows the number of specimens examined both from the Clinic and from private medical practitioners, but the specimens sent from patients attending the Clinic from the South Derbyshire area are not included in this Table :—

	Wassermann	Gonorrhœa.	Spirochæta Pallida.
Treatment Centre	...	52	82
Private Medical Practitioners	...	110	41
Total	...	162	123

The number of outfits for pathological specimens from cases of Venereal Disease issued by the Medical Officer of Health during the year was :—

To the Clinic	...	...	328
To Medical Practitioners		...	25
		Total	353

**Propaganda Work.** Notices were posted in all the public conveniences twice during the year.

**Blind Persons Act.** Under the Blind Persons Act, 68 persons are registered.

The following table gives the age and sex distribution of these cases :—

	0—16.	<i>Ages.</i> 16—60.	<i>Over 60 years.</i>
Males ... ... ...	0	17	13
Females ... ... ...	0	13	25

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

**Midwives.** The duties of the supervision and inspection of midwives are undertaken by the Medical Officer of Health and the Superintendent Health Visitor.

The number of Midwives who in January, 1933, gave notice of their intention to practise within the area of the Borough in accordance with section 10 of the Midwives Act, 1902, was 19. Subsequently, two other Midwives gave notice, and their names were added to the register.

One midwife was cautioned about failing to call in medical help promptly in an infant with discharging eyes.

In the case of another midwife who had six cases with signs of Sepsis in her practice in three months, swabs were taken from her nose and throat for examination. Hæmolytic Streptococci were found in the swabs, and she was suspended from practice for two weeks, compensation being paid to her by the Local Authority.

After treatment by a nose and throat specialist, and on negative swabs being obtained, she was allowed to return to duty, and no further cases have occurred in her practice.

**Lectures to Midwives.** Two lectures were given to Midwives during the year, one by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health on "Diet in Pregnancy," and the other by the Superintendent Health Visitor on "Midwifery Conference."

**Notifications.** The following notifications have been received from Midwives :—

Medical assistance required	...	...	...	189
Still births	...	...	...	13
Artificial feeding	...	...	...	16
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	6

**Medical Practitioners' Fees.** Claims from Medical Practitioners for fees under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918, for assistance to Midwives in emergencies amounted to £99 0s. 6d. for the year, and £44 15s. 6d. was repaid to the Corporation by patients during the same period.

**Infant Welfare Centre.** No change was made during the year in the arrangements for carrying on the Infant Welfare Centre.

In view of the large attendance of cases, the accommodation is most inadequate, and the provision of better and more commodious premises is now a matter of urgency.

**Voluntary Helpers.** A number of ladies have acted as voluntary helpers at the Infant Welfare Centre, some of them over a long period of years, and have given very valuable assistance in carrying out the work. It is only through their regular and ungrudging help that such large numbers can be dealt with.

**Number of Cases.** The number of new cases registered at the Centre during the year was 446, and the total attendance 11,809, giving an average per session of 78·2, as compared with an average of 73·6 for 1932.

3,224 lbs. of dried milk were supplied at slightly over cost price for infants attending the Centre.

**Eye Defects.** The arrangements whereby infants suffering from eye defects could be referred to Dr. Jagger for examination were continued during the year.

The number of children examined by him during the year was 10.

**Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee.** A Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee, consisting of the following ladies : Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Giles, Mrs. MaeGillp, Couneillor Miss Goodger, Mrs. Sanders, and Miss Wild, held eleven meetings during the year. The Sub-Committee has administrative control over the assisted milk supply for expectant and nursing mothers and for infants, and also gives valuable help in the management of the Infant Welfare Centre.

**Assisted Milk Supply.** During the year the number of families supplied with free milk was 132, at a cost of £157.

**Maternity Bags.** The number of maternity bags lent during the year was 9, 8 being lent free.

**Ante-Natal Clinic.** The Ante-Natal Clinic was held throughout the year on Friday afternoons at 2 o'clock at the Infant Welfare Centre, when the Medical Officer of Health was in attendance.

Total number of new patients seen	...	217
Total number of attendances	...	640

In this connection the Health Visitors also paid 478 visits to Ante-Natal cases at home.

**Consultant Work.** Dr. N. L. Edwards, of Derby, Consultant for ante-natal and obstetric complications, examined two cases at the ante-natal clinic, and one other obstetric case during the year.

**Hospital Beds.** The following cases were treated at the General Infirmary during the year in accordance with the arrangements previously described for the treatment of complicated cases of pregnancy or labour, and also cases with complications arising after parturition whether in the mother or in the child.

Condition or Disease.	Result.		
	Cured.	Died.	
Obstructed Labour ...	...	...	3
Incomplete Abortion	...	...	10
Placenta Prævia	...	...	2
Other conditions	...	...	1
	Total	16	—

**Maternity Beds.** Arrangements were in force during the year with the Burton upon Trent Nursing Institution, Union Street, for the provision of two beds for maternity cases, where the circumstances were such that it was very difficult for a confinement to be carried out at home. Fifty-three patients were admitted during the year.

**Notification of Births and Health Visiting.** The number of births notified under the Notification of Births Act was 727 (including 31 still births). The number of live births registered was 709.

Forty-four births which occurred in the Borough have been transferred to other districts by the Registrar General, and 13 from outside the Borough have been added, making the net number of live births for the year 678.

The number of births notified by midwives was 684, and by parents and doctors 43.

**Still Births.** The number of still births registered in the Borough was 33—16 males and 17 females. One male and two females were transferred to other districts, and one male and one female from outside the Borough added, leaving a net total of 32 still births.

**Health Visiting.** The Health Visitors paid the following visits:—

Primary visits to babies	...	...	...	616
Secondary visits to children under 12 months	...	...	...	2347
Visits to children over one year	...	...	...	4947
Visits to still-births	...	...	...	19
				<hr/>
			Total	7929
				<hr/>

495 visits to non-notifiable infectious diseases were also made by the Health Visitors.

**Dental Treatment.** The scheme for dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and for all children under 5 years of age remained the same as previously described.

The following is a summary of the work done:—

Number of children treated	...	...	18
Number of mothers treated	...	...	24
Number of teeth extracted	...	...	106
Number of fillings	...	...	12
Number of other operations	...	...	11

TABLE I.  
COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON UPON TRENT.  
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1933.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY OF THE DISTRICT.														Removed to Hospital.			
	At all Ages.		All Ages—Years.		Over 65		Shobnall		Victoria		Urbedale		Broadway		Burton		Wetmore & Winshill		Stepenhill					
	Under 1	to 5	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smallpox	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	...	...	57	0	5	35	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	...	...	19	0	1	1	4	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	65	0	15	35	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	...	...	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	5	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis	...	...	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infl. Pneumonia	...	...	23	1	3	0	2	7	5	5	5	6	4	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0
Primary Pneumonia	...	...	30	1	5	4	4	6	4	6	6	6	2	3	3	4	3	4	5	6	6	6	6	0
Trench Fever	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaria	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poliencephalitis	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	44	0	0	1	11	19	12	1	5	2	11	4	8	4	7	3	3	4	3	3	9	28
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	27	0	7	12	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	5	3	2	4	3	3	0	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	...	289	11	37	91	42	63	33	12	24	28	38	52	29	51	46	21	150	0	0	0	0	0	0

Burton upon Trent Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium is outside the Borough.

**TABLE II.**  
**County Borough of Burton upon Trent.**  
**CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1933.**

## 1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	INSPEC- TIONS. (2)	WRITTEN NOTICES. (3)	PROSE- CUTIONS. (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	79	21	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ... ... ...	178	17	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises) ... ... ...	—	—	—
<b>Total</b> ... ...	<b>257</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>—</b>

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prose- cutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Reme- died. (3)	Referred H.M. Inspector (4)	
Nuisances under the P.H.				
Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	19	20	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...	3	0	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ...	26	15	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient ... ...	1	0	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective	11	6	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of under- ground bakehouse (s. 101) ... ...	—	—	—	—
Other Offences ...	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>60</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

**OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.**

Nature of Work.	Instances.	Notices	Prosecu-
		served.	tions.
1	2	3	4
Wearing Apparel— Cleaning and Washing	...	1	1
Total	...	1	1

**Meteorology.**—A summary of the observations at the meteorological station at the Borough Hospital for the year appear below:—

MONTH.	RAINFALL.			TEMPERATURE (IN SHADE).						
	Total inches.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Depth.	No. of days on which 0.01 inch or more fell.		Maximum.		Minimum.		No. of nights at or below 32-deg.
				Mean.	Deg.	Date.	Deg.	Date.		
JANUARY	1.67	.62	15	13	35.4	54	2 & 8	18	23 & 24	23
FEBRUARY	3.27	.55	7	13	38.9	57	4 & 8	21	20	16
MARCH	2.34	.48	16	13	44.9	66	28	25	28	9
APRIL	1.10	.35	23	6	48.0	69	7	27	17	5
MAY	1.80	.39	3	16	55.4	74	22	38	15	0
JUNE	2.05	.79	24	13	59.8	86	5	41	12	0
JULY	2.78	.97	16	13	64.1	87	3	43	1	0
AUGUST	0.70	.22	22	9	63.0	87	28	39	31	0
SEPTEMBER	1.38	.81	27	8	58.8	82	4	35	15	0
OCTOBER	4.21	1.72	10	18	49.5	67	6	29	28	1
NOVEMBER	1.03	.28	15	13	41.6	54	1 & 8	23	13	10
DECEMBER	0.35	.08	30	10	34.6	47	22	23	6	24
YEAR—1933	22.68	1.72	10 Oct.	145	49.5	87	3 July 28 Aug.	18	23 & 24 January	88

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